## Bneiness Notices.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Stylks or Clothing are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats. Ragland and French Bessensias Coats, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of Cassimere Pantaloons, Fancy and Pricks Very. Our Cestom Room is stocked with our Late importations of New Goods, many of which can be found now here olse. This department, headed by Mr. Lyman Dreasy, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrought.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVEYS,
TARKSTRY, BRUSSEL'S, THERE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING.
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
motice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PELCE. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 436 Broadway, near Grandest.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-RISS. No. 114 Fulton-st., lass on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaitress for Spring wear. They are all manufac-tured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

HOME

Cash capital.

Cash capital.

Cash capital.

Cash capital.

At an election held on 6th instant, the following name! gentlemen were elected Directors for the annuing year:
Charles J. Martin, George Pietre.

At E. Willsonth, Ward A. Werk,
Charles J. Martin, George Pietre.

Levi P. Morton,
John B. Hutchinson,
John B. Hutchinson,
Copies H. Norton,
Copies H. Norton,
Chas B. Hatch,
B. Watson Bull,
Chas B. Hatch,
B. Watson Bull,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Chas B. Hatch,
B. Watson Bull,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles Repen Paul,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles Repen Paul,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles Repen Paul,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles Repen Paul,
Charles P. Baldwin,
Charles H. Gibbert Ely,
Win. Storgis, Jr.,
Van. Storgis, .... \$ 500,000

New-York, April 7, 1857. SEWING MACHINES.-L. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

GARRITE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the kumbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO. S GAZETTE will be sent fore the public. I. M. SINGER & Co., atia to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER &. Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES. That is to say, go to Dalley's Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. before all of the bargains are picked up. Dou't wait till May Day. If you desire it, Messrs. D. will store your purchases until the 10th proximo without charge; the bill to be paid, however, at the time of buying.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. PAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES. FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES. FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES. FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES. FATEBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.

FAIREANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

No. 109 Broadway, Between Dey and Courtland-sts., New-York. CARPETINGS!

A very large assortment of the LATEST STYLES,

Now offered for Cash

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

At

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

ARTHUR DONNELLY's, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts. BLACK ILLUSIONS AND ROBBINETS FOR

TRIMMING LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
A. BOYNTON,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

No Old or Imperfect Goods. NO OLD OR IMPERFECT GOODS.

All new and beautiful styles, more of them than you can find in any other establishment in this town, and every dollar's worth to be sold off by the list of June. A few more of the white DINNER SETS at \$16 remaining. Look at our list of prices in the Dry Goods columns of this paper.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co...

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING! 

At Evans'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts. MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,

Aston House,
Estrance on Broadway.

Open for Breakfast from 6 a. m. until 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m. STEARNS & MARVIN'S

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER PAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST. HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co.,

No. 63 Liberty-st. N. Y.,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
PREMERS OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock.
In BRAUTY OF STYLE, EXCELENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAPNESS, we are enabled to offer inducements unequised by any
other manufacturers.

"S 1 G N S for the
First or MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
No. 18! Nassaned., next to The Hersid Office.
Side-Boands Always Ready.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE ! !-WIGS ! !-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heauty,
case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
ctock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 238 Broadway.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c.-WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized Fault and TREES, including large Evengaren, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS, At Auction.

Particular attention is called to another column under head Auction notices to

Auction notices to

C. K. COVERT'S
second annual sale of Paris Mautics, Sidewall and Ovals, &c.
on the 22d inst., at 30 'clock, at his warerooms, No. 924 Broad
way, between 21st and 22d-st.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &C.

It has been spily remarked by critics, that good taste being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not mways to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given colat to the Ready-made CLOTHING business, and by productions the most recherche in style, averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer, and be assured that competition but prompts us to more streamous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded out CLOTHING.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO., Clothiers.

Clothiers, No. 231 Broadway. Third door above Astor House. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in al

hinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white perticularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. F sales at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 35 John st., up-stairs. TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C .- Th

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WROLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelies, Safin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lose and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Wixpow-Shades.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the Bargest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities anable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

N. R. COLLINS & Co.'s Old Stand, Corner of John and Nassau sta. Spring CLOTHING.

RAGLANS,

FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS. VESTS. N. R. COLLINS & Co.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, EN-CRAVINGS. ART MATERIALS, &C., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENT BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DEY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., N. & 353 Broadway.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS and TOYS No. 400 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater veriety is to be found than at any other place in the city, consisting of beautiful Workbanes, Pressing Cases, Fans, Games, Porcelain and China Vases, Dolis, &c., all at the lowest price of importation. NEAT, NEW, FRESH.

The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas FixTures and Silver Plates Ware, claims out. The prices
cannot be approached by any other house. See our list of prices
in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,
Nes. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm o Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the CARFET indices, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON,
O. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to strick Brussels Carpeting, 8; to 10; per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12; to 16; per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossily & Sons.
Oilcioths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES

Or DINING and TEA SERVICES.

PARIAN STATUARY.

BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and CHANDELIERS.

The newest and most extensive assortment in the city.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS -To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces; could nature do better? Impos-sible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE .- We EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to effer the retail hatters, both in the city and country, an entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for Men and Boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of Children's righty-trimmed STRAW HATS ever offered, every article being strietly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

BOAT FAIR .- C. L. INGERSOLL & SON'S 29th annual Grand Boat Exhibition will be open Thus Week. The seven floors (25 by 160 feet) of the Bazaar, are filled with oars, and every variety of Pleasure, Race, Ship, Sail and Fancy Boats. Admission free. No. 250 South-st.

CAUTION! FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS! FRANCIPANNI - PIERAL DULLENT INITIATIONS:

FRANCIPANNI - PIERSE & LURIS, Perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine FRANCIPANNI, eternal perfume, pronounced by connoiseours to be the most fragrant and lasting odour made. Sole agents for the United States, INGER & Co., Druggists, No. 359 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

We desire to inform our friends and the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store apart in a Cheap Side Room. It includes Tea Ser wines, Bronzes, Vases, Classware, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any articles which may be at all old or imperfect, and we shall self them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit. Nos. 103, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broadway

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buy ing, please call at No. 533 Broadway, and examine some very fine Jacob Chickering Planos. Also, the Horace Waters Planos, which will be sold very low during the coming week, to make alterations in the store. Medodeons from \$25 to \$150. Second-hand Pianos, from \$30 to \$125. Planos and Melodeons to rent, and for sele on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Cure and Prevent Fever and Ague.

It was in a fever and sque country all last Sammer and Fall;
numbers around me were down with it! I was troubled with a
headach occasionally, but took four Brandreth's Pills; continued them for two or three days, when worse than usual, and
they slways cured me. My freedom from Fever and Ague! attribute to their uss—in fact it was conceded that those who
took BRANDRETH'S PILLS were safe from it." Sold at No. 43
Brandreth Building. 25 cents a box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- Salloy checks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of Dyspopsis, and all these can be rapidly and durably cared by the use of these gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies.

IT MAY BE TOO LATE IT MAY BE TOO LATE

If you wait until after the 1st of May. The White Dinner

Nets at \$16 are nearly all gone; the Silver-Plated Tea
Kettles at \$11 are rapidly disappearing; the Silver-Plated

Casters at \$475 will last but a few days more. In fact,

the majority of the articles embraced in our List of Prices

published in the Dry Goods column of this paper are growing

small by degrees and beautifully less.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

Avail yourself of the only sure Cure for that horrible disease Dysplesia.—Chicheste's Dyspesia Specific is made from garden vegetables, one to three drops at a dose. So cents per bottle by all dragnets. Chichester & Co., Proprietors, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a goaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post Office and State.

The storm of the past three days has been very severe in many parts of the country, as will be seen by our reports. At Reading, Penn., the snow was fifteen inches deep on Monday morning and several roofs were broken down by the weight, among them a workshop of the Reading Railroad. under which a number of men were severely injured. We hear of some marine disasters, but none of great importance.

The Police Commissioners were sworn into office yesterday at Albany, and settled their terms by lot. We presume they will formally organize to-day.

The Canal Board yesterday resolved to open the Canals on the 6th day of May.

Our dispatches from Washington announce large number of important Judicial appointments.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned sine die on Satarday, having previously passed the bill making it a penitentiary offense to claim or hold slaves in Ohio. or to undertake to carry away from the State as a slave any person of color. Resolutions were also adopted declaring it to be a duty to use all power consistent with the national compact to prevent the increase of, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate Slavery; and that the ordinance of 1787, as far as it concerns Slavery, should be extended to all the Territories of the United States.

The intelligence of four days' later date, received from Europe yesterday, brings the British elections almost to a close. Returns have been received from all the English counties and boroughs, and some few counties in Ireland and Scotland alone remained to be heard from. These additional returns fully justify the prediction on which we ventured on receiving the first account that Lord Palmerston would have a greater gain among the thick, stolid, stupid farmer classes of the English counties than among the more intelligent communities of the towns. On all questions affecting the existence of his Govment, Lord Palmerston will certainly command a majority of from eighty to a hundred, no matter by what combinations he may be opposed. The Peelites, who, in the last Parliament, in a great measure, commanded the situation, have been thinned down to some half dozen of the leaders. Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the three most eminent members of the party, have maintained their seats, but Mr. Cardwell, Sir J. Clerk and most of the rank and file have fallen. Another remarkable feature of the recent contest is the total annihilation of what was termed the independent Irish party, better known as the Brigade. Mr. Moore, the leader of this section since Mr. Lucas died, and Mr. Duffy with rat-like instinct retreated from the falling house, has been beaten, and of all his lovely companions a Mr. Macguire is now "like the last rose of Summer left blooming alone." Parties in the new House of Commons are, therefore, likely to be ranged as in days of old, under two distinct standards.

The opening of Parliament is likely to unfold some delicate revelations. Both Lord John Russell and Mr. Sidney Herbert, with that more generous

stated that the gravest of those errors laid to their doors in the conduct of the Vienna Conferences and the early proceedings in the war, were perpetrated by the Premier, and that the popular Pam" was at the bottom of them all. We shall watch with some interest the rising of the curtain

and the divulgence of these delicate details. -The news from other parts of Europe possesses very little interest. The diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia is complete, with no signs of relenting on either side. The Neufchatel Conference at Paris has decided that the King of Prussia shall still be authorized to call himself Prince of Neufchatel. It remains to be seen whether they will also confirm his Majesty in any of the more substantial attributes of sovereignty.

A friend has sent to us the business card of a gentleman who is engaged in mercantile pursuits in the City of New-Orleans. It is not the custom of THE TRIBUNE to advertise gratis, but in this case we so far depart from our rule as to give this pleasing announcement without charge to Mr. Benjamin Screws. It is as follows: "BENJ. "SCREWS, Negro Broker, will keep constantly on hand, Field Hands, House Servants, Carpenters and Blacksmiths. Office, No. 159 Gravier street, New-Orleans." Now, we do not intend to abuse the enterprising Screws, as some of our more ardent brethren would do. We know that it is the custom of negro owners to snub and to cut the negro brokers; but, for our own part, if human beings must be purchased, and if this twolegged locomotive merchandise be absolutely necessary in social economy, and something without which this blessed Union cannot be preserved, why, somebody must deal in it, and why not Mr. Benjamin Screws as well as another? Our Southern friends are really too hard upon the Slatters and the Screws. As well might we of the North turn up our noses at our butchers and sneer at our bakers. As well might a Wallstreet gentleman in a tight place flout the accommodating philanthropist who lets him have the money to pay his note withal. You are in New-Orleans and you want to buy a carpenter. Screws has firstrate ones "constantly on hand." Your wife tells you that Venus, the cook, is really getting too old, and you take the superannuated piece of goods to Screws, and exchange her for a more youthful article, paying such "boot" as equity may demand. Who will say that Screws is not a public benefactor, and a most useful and worthy member of society? We shall defend Screws. We see him in his office constantly striving to keep a full assortment. We see him endeavoring to strengthen himself in the department of "house servants," or laying in a fresh stock of blacksmiths, or adding to his already large and well selected assortment of field hands. We see him inditing an advertisement of large importations from Virginia, which he thinks must please the most fastidious both as to quality and price. Now, this can be no light labor. Screws does not get his little profits for nothing. He has to keep his eye out, when the coffle-gang come in; he must watch the market; he must buy to please the taste of his customers; he must be skillful in selecting healthy articles, and he must be artistic in picking out the pretty ones. In addition to this. Screws. being naturally a man of tender feelings, is very much harrowed and rasped in the gentler departments of his soul by witnessing painful partings between the goods-the shricks of the prime mother, the sobs of the warranted housemaid, the agonies of A1 carpenters, and the griefs of the superior blacksmiths. This renders the business of Screws peculiar; for nobody ever saw two cotton bales distressed at the idea of parting, and the emotion of separated sugar-boxes has yet to be observed. Screws is in precisely the position of a soft-hearted fishwife who is obliged to flay her eels alive, or in that of a good-natured butcher whose customers are eager for lamb in the season. But he has a public duty to perform and he performs it. It is a discredit to human nature that after all these services, Screws should be so shamefully treated. He receives no vote of thanks, no service of ponderous plate, no canes with inscribed heads, no pistols with the gratitude of the donors. The customers of Screws pay him his money and then, instand of asking him to dinner, or tenderly squeezing his friendly hand, they shun him as if he had the yellow fever. A hard time of it has Screws, and if we could do anything to alleviate his woe and bring negro brokerage into good repute, perhaps we would. Unfortunately for Screws, we cannot.

Society has prejudices which are impregnable. We must, however, try to remove an impression which is totally unfounded. The prevailing opinion is that Screws deals altogether in black goods and these being considered of a low and degraded kind, the reputation of the business has suffered accordingly. This is all very unjust. A gentleman in New-Orleans, in writing to his correspondents in this city, says: "If you have any prejudice against buying black carpenters or smiths. Screws can furnish you with white ones, or those who are nearly so." Our readers will see, thereore, that Screws has been just as much misrepre sented as a man here would be who, although en gaged in a wholesale business, should be repre sented as keeping a thread-and-needle shop Screws deals in white folks. He is no mere nigger" broker, although, with commendable modesty, he so announces himself upon his card.

In still another department Screws might be useful. The New-Orleans gentleman, to whom we have already referred, wants a wife. He had commissioned his friend in New-York to procure him one, but Screws almost tempted him to withdraw his order. "From some samples," he writes which Mr. Screws showed me this morning. I have been half inclined to withdraw my commission to your firm to furnish me with a wife, as I saw one or two almost agreeable enough to satisfy even my fastidious taste. Price, \$2,000 each. But I will not withdraw my commission as you may furnish me without the outlay of so much ready money. Besides, the two ladies I saw were from Virginia, and I do not like the F. F. V.'s" Now here is an opening for Screws. He can go into the wife-selling business. But alas! upon further reflection we remember that he is already in it; nor has it enhanced his respectability a morsel.

Well, Screws must struggle on as well as he can and since he cannot be respectable, must content himself with getting rich, which he certainly will do, unless several of his most valuable parcels should run away, or a few of his choice samples die of grief or cholera. Meanwhile, we have endeavored to give him a hoist in the world, for which we have no doubt he will be duly grateful. But he need not trouble himself to write us a letter of thanks. It is always a pleasure to assist the meritorious. We believe that very few of our subseribers trade in the staple commodity of Screws, but cander which the bustings always inspires, have If any of them want to buy a man or woman, we

advise them to call at "No. 159 Gravier street. "New-Orleans," before purchasing elsewhere.

Russia is to have her system of Railroads like all the rest of the world, and their projection and construction must naturally give a powerful impetus to her industry and commerce. The Emperor has found a company willing to undertake certain great main lines; and while these do not fully answer the military necessities of the Empire, they take a wide step in that direction. The only existing railroad in Russia of any considerable importance is that from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which is some five hundred miles long. The additions now proposed, and which are to be accomplished by the company in question, embrace a line from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, a distance of over twelve hundred miles; a line from Moscow to the Black Sea, of a little greater length; a line east from Moscow to Nishni Novgorod, on the upper waters of the Volga, some four or five hundred miles; and another and last line reaching from Moscow westward to the port of Libau, on the Baltic, a distance of twelve or thirteen hundred miles. Here are railroads radiating in various directions from the heart of the Empire, covering a distance of some four thousand miles, and, as we may say, draining an area as great as that of France and England combined. The cost must be prodigious, but so will be the benefit. Of course the company get large franchises from the Emperor, and expect good profits. But, whatever may be the result to the stockholders, the immense advantage to accrue to the Empire from these roads cannot be questioned.

Russia is mighty in geographical proportions. and when her industry is fully educated and developed-in which process these railroads are to play an important part-she must be mighty in power. The late war has disclosed her wants and weaknesses. These roads are designed to supply the one and remove the other. By their aid, in any future European contest, she can bring her military force to bear upon her eastern and southern frontier with promptness and celerity. We do not doubt that this consideration has had a great deal to do with the initiation of this gigantic enterprise. If human butchery is the chiefest of crimes and of follies, let us rejoice that in paving the way for success in that branch of business, the nobler aims of peace and civilization are sometimes greatly advanced. If Alexander only means to render his armies effective by this great scheme of facilitating intercourse among his subjects, and between them and all the world, it is yet certain that he is also belping forward the work of human enlightenment and emancipation. He may use the machinery for his own purposes; the great body of the people will also use it for theirs. He may look to it as an agent to increase the strength of his dynasty; it will also do its own proper work of loosening the foundations of that despotism, and in preparing the way for an improved condition of the masses.

An immediate material result from the construction of the projected railways will be the building up of a new commercial city on the coast of the Baltic. The two principal outlets which Russia now possesses on that sea are Cronstadt and Riga. At those two points the inland products of the northern and central portions of the Empire find vent. During the open season they are extremely busy marts of trade, several hundred ships being at times in port at each. But both harbors suffer under the great inconvenience of being frozen for five or six months in the year. Each is inland at the head of a deep bay, while the site of Libau is directly on the broad side of the sea, several degrees further south than either. The new city is to be built, as St. Petersburg was, where the wants of the Empire demand it. The plan is a bold one and was doubtless inspired by the recollections of the great Peter's achievements in the same line. The Emperor has already begun the improvements at this point, designing to have the new city in readiness by the time the railroads are finished.

Here, at Libau, it is expected to have an open harbor for eleven months of the year. If the expectation is realized, a great change will wrought in Russian commerce. It is now under an ice embargo nearly half the year; the design is to to reduce that embargo to a single month. With an open port on the Baltic, and railroads extending from it to all parts of the Empire, Russia will rise from her commercial and industrial letharey and quicken her steps in the path of inevitable greatness. Under the influence and stimulus of these improvements, she will enter on an entirely new career of commercial and industrial grandeur, and consequently of more imposing political conse-

In the city of Philadelphia is published a religious newspaper which is very popular at the South. So savory are many of its utterances that it is no uncommon occurrence for slaveholders to send the paper to Northern friends who are skeptical concerning the divine authority and expedience of their beloved institution. The editor of this paper is a man of pluck, and wears his ministerial cravat becomingly. Even The New-York Observer loes not deal in matter sufficiently strong for his liking; but the "strong mest" which this reverend gentleman has habitually served up for his guests s said to have been very palatable to his Excellency President Pierce, and to Southern statesmen generally.

It is but occasionally that our eyes are refreshed with a sight of the journal in question, but we never see it without admiring the courage and frankness which adorn its columns. Among its many marvelous performances, none have so excited our admiration as certain letters bearing the signature of the Rev. Frederic A. Ross, D. D., formerly of Tennessee but now of Alabama. We never saw this gentleman until in May, 1853, when, casually dropping in at the North Church in Buffalo, we heard a gentleman, this same Dr. Ross, make a speech on Slavery which was then under discussion on the floor of the New School General Assembly. We learned that his father had been an extensive slaveholder in Tennessee, and that his son had inherited a large property in slaves, which he had squandered by manumitting them. At that fime it was said that he did not own a slave, and that, in consequence of freeing those he had once owned, he was not worth a dollar. For this reason, it was impossible not to listen to his opinions with respect. One felt none of the contempt toward him which invariably starts up in the mind when a very pretty gentleman, born and educated at the North but now living at the South, like the Rev. Dr. Charles Read of Richmond, for instance, arises to speak so very prettily about "our ser-'vants," and "our accepting the system of Slavery as it is," and, so speaking, folds up his pretty hands into such a pretty defiance as he asks his old Northern neighbors so sweetly and prettily, "What "they mean to do about it ?" Now, Dr. Rossis not a

pretty man, like Dr. Read, nor does he speak prettily, like Dr. Read, but he puts himself into attitudes peculiar to Southern oratory. His logic, rhetoric, elecution, everything, even to his dogmatic theory of Slavery, are all his own. He is the great champion of Slavery in that branch of the Presbyterian Church to which he belongs, and wields a considerable influence at least in his own

vicinity. This gentleman has been excited to write several letters to The Christian Observer of Philadelphia. the occasion being a tract from the pen of the Rev. Albert Barnes on the subject of "The Church and "Slavery." In these letters, Dr. Ross, in a style and manner altogether his own, discusses the present condition of the great question of the day. We do not propose to controvert his positions, but simply to make them known to our readers. Enough that they are extensively indorsed at the South, and at the North also, if his assertion is to be credited-and he has the merit of saving in plain language what he means. In his first lefter he distinctly admits as a startingpoint, that "when understood, if the Bible does not sanction the system, the master must cease " to be the master; the slave must cease to be the slave. He must be free and equal in political and social life." He says in so many words, that in former days "Southern as well as Northern men, " in the church and out of it, not having sufficient-'ly studied the Word of God, and under our own and French revolutionary excitement, looking only at the evils of Slavery, wished it away from the land. It was a mistaken public sentiment!" The Slavery agitation, in the opinion of Dr. Ross,

has wrought out certain results, which he proceeds to describe. The first result is in substance that "the most consistent Abolitionists," finding that God and the Bible "would not speak for "them but against them." "have now turned away "from the Word, in despondency, and are seeking. somewhere, an Abolition Bible, an Abolition Constitution for the United States, and an Aboli-'tion God." A second result of this agitation, in Dr. Ross's opinion, is that Mr. Barnes, and many others, are vainly trying to make the Bible speak against slaveholding. "You get nothing," says the Rev. Doctor, "by torturing the English version. Peo-"ple understand English. Nay, you get little by applying the rack to the Hebsew and Greek. even before a tribunal of men, like you, who proclaim beforehand that Moses in Hebrew and Paul in Greek must condemn Shvery, because it is a riolation of the first sentiments of the Declaration of Independence." "You find it difficult to persuade men that Moses and Paul were moved by the Holy Ghost to sanction the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson!" "This, Sir," he exclaims, "is the second result you have gained by your agitation. You have brought a thousand Northern ministers of the Gospel, with yourself, to the verge of the same denial of the Word of "God, which they have made who are only a little "ahead of you, in the road you are traveling."

We might almost reply to this with one of the Doctor's own oracular grunts of "Good!" which ornament his flaming paragraphs. But we must come to the gist of the Doctor's first letter. As a third result, he says: "Meanwhile, many of your " most pious men-e. g. Lord of Buffalo, Lord of Dartmouth, Adams of Southside memory, &c .vour soundest scholars and most sagacious observers of Providence, have been led to study the Bible more faithfully in the light of the times. And they are reading it more and more in harmony with the views which have been reached by the highest Southern statesmen-to wit, Calhoun, Jeff. Davis, Stephens, Toombs, and David Atchison-to wit, that the relation of master and slave ' is sanctioned by the Bible; that it is a relation belonging to the same category as those of husband and wife, parent and child, &c.; that the relation of Slavery, as a system of labor, is only one form of the government ordained of God over fallen and degraded man; that Slavery, as a relation suited to the more degraded or the more "ignorant and helpless types of a sunken human-"ity, is, like all government, intended as a proof of the curse of such degradation, and at the sam time to elevate and bless." "This view of Slavery is becoming more and more, not only the settled decision of the Southern, but of the best Northern mind."

As the fourth result of this agitation, Dr. Ross says that " the Southern slaveholder is now satisfied, as never before, that the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible; and he feels as never before the obligations of the Word of God. He no longer, in his ignorance of the Scripture and afraid of its teachings, will seek to defend his common-sense opinions of Slavery by arguments drawn from Types of Mankind, and other infidel theories; but he will look, in the light of the Bible, on all the good and evil in the system." "With no false ideas of created equality and unalienable right, but with the Bible in his heart and hand, he will do justice and love mercy, in higher and higher rule." "This, Sir, is the fourth result of your agitation, to make the Southern master know, from the Bible, his right to be a master, and his duty to his slave." "Sir, are you satisfied with these consequences of the agita tion von have gotten up? I am." "I rejoice that the sober sense, North and South, so strangely asleep and silent, has risen up to hear the word of God and to speak it to the land. I rejoice that all the South now know that God gives the right to hold slaves, and with that right obligations they must fulfill. I rejoice that the day has dawned in which the North and South will think and feel and act together on the subject of Slavery."

Dr. Ross quite outdoes Mr. Choate's notorious glittering generalities of the Declaration," in uterly denying the self-evident truths of that great instrument. Of these self-evident truths he says: Each one is contrary to the Bible; each one is separately denied, and all five, collectively, are denied and upset by the Bible, by the natural history of man, and by Providence in every age of the world." "Sir, that paragraph-concerning the self-evident truths-is an excrescence on the tree of our liberty." And finally, the Doctor rides rough-shod over the "Testimonies of 'General Assemblies," showing that they either amount to nothing, or that they are so worded as to suit Southern consciences as well as Northern: and then he adds: "I admit that after this sort 'you have the stultified abstractions of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, while I have its common sense. You have its Delphic words. I have its actions."

Such are a few extracts from Dr. Ross's first etter to the Rev. Albert Barnes, and they fully prove that the Rev. Robert McLain of the Newton Presbytery in Mississippi, "in good and regular standing" in the New-School Presbyterian Church, represented a general opinion in the Southern Presbyterian Churches, and in all churches, when he said defiantly on the floor of the General Assembly at Buffalo, in 1853, "Do you ask whether any of "our members hold slaves? I answer you, year "Do you ask how many of our members hold 'slaves! I answer you, as many as have the means to buy them. Do you ask how many 'slaves each one holds? I answer you, as many as his money or credit will enable him to buy. Do you ask me why our members hold slaves? "I answer you that also; they hold their slaves, as "they hold any other property, for purposes of gain."

As we said before, our object is not to controvert the assertions of Dr. Ross, but to lay before our readers a few quotations from a series of letters on Slavery, which " have been read with approval by thousands, comprising ministers, statesmen, the President of the United States, members of the bar, and elders of the church-men "of the profoundest minds." Here are some of the sentiments which are held by such ministers as Boyd of Winchester, Read of Richmond, Ross of Huntsville, Cleland of Kentucky, and, in fact, by the majority of the ministers of the Presbyterias Church, both Old and New School, at the South, and also by the Episcopalian, Southern Methodist. Campbellites, Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterias Churches. As these sentiments now come from the New-School Presbyterian Church, we shall wait with some anxiety to see whether its General Assembly, to meet at Cleveland in May, will speak its views on this subject, "in unambiguous terms." If that highly respectable body does so speak, we shall be ready to shout, "Good again!" in imitation of the Reverend Dr. Ross.

We did hope, upon the incoming of the new Administration, that we should witness in the Post-Offices a little more urbanity and a more generous spirit of accommodation. In one town, at least, there has been rather a falling off than an improvement. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large number of subscribers in Peterborough, N. H. When the Postmaster-General kindly informed his deputies that they were not obliged to distribute newspapers coming to clubs in bundles upon which the names of subscribers were not written, and that they were at liberty to decline that service if it should be too much for their overtaxed and exhausted energies, the Peterborough Postmaster continued to distribute the club papers as usual. But about the 1st of April he seems to have received a hint from some high quarter, which may have been the Department, or the neighboring Custom-House, or some sham Democratic Committee-room. He was probably trembling in his boots for his place, and did not, out of regard for the laws of self-preservation, feel at liberty to disregard the mandate. He therefore announced that he should no longer distribute THE TRIBUNE sent to the club in bundles. This was the more ungenerous because the building in which the office is kept is provided and kept in repair gratis by the town. In consequence of this officer's resolute adherence to his decision, a town meeting was called on the 8th inst. to consider the subject. If only the subscribers to THE TRIBUNE in Peterborough attended this meeting, it must have been a large and respectable one; but we are told that persons of both political parties participated in its transactions. The following spirited resolutions were adopted:

spirited resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Post-Office Department was established for the public benefit—for the purpose of affording a medium not merely for the transmission of letters, but also for the dissemination of general intelligence among the people by means of newspapers and other periodicals; and whoreas it has bestefore been customary for Postmasters to encourage and facilitate the circulation of newspapers by distributing to individuals bundles of the same sent to clubs; and whereas our Postmaster, in vielation of this established custom, refuses to distribute such newspapers, we, the citizens of Peterboroush, in public meeting assembled, do hereby resolve:

"I. That we regard this decision of our Postmaster as uncelled for, not required by his printed instructions from the Department at Washington, and in violation of that courtesy and spirit of accommodation which has heretofore been manifested by the Postmaster of this place, and which the people have a right to expected of their public servants.

"2. Resolved, That the prostitution of the Post Office Department to political purposes, by attempts to diminish the circulation of newspapers among the people, is but another of the constantly-accumulating evidences of that partisan despatism which would break down in the five North, as they are already broken down in the South, those great palladiums of civil liberity, free speech and a five press.

"3. Resolved, That The New York Transure, at which this blow is especially aimed, shall be distributed through the Peterborough Post Office among the citizens of the town, Government officials to the contary notwithstanding.

blow is especially among the citizens of the town, cover-borough Post-Office among the citizens of the town, cover-ment officials to the contrary notwithstanding. "SAMUEL EDES, President." ng the citizens of the town, Gover-

-At a subsequent meeting, Postmaster Steele still adhering to his resolution, measures were taken to increase the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, and to have each copy directed at the office of publication.

Now we beg leave to ask Mr. Postmaster Steele what he has gained by his disobliging course? His labors are not a whit lightened; he has personally offended over one hundred at least of his fellow. citizens, and he has increased the circulation of the journal so obnoxious to his masters. The work of crushing THE TRIBUNE seems to go on but slowly.

They hauled up a rumseller in Vermont last year, and put him through a course of discipline for selling ardent liquors contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, Boniface grumbled, and insisted that the Temperance men were very short sighted. "I had already got the old soakers," he bserved, "to drinking liquor that was at least half water: if they had only let me alone a while longer, I should have had them drinking clear water without knowing it."

We in this State are about to try Boniface's experiment by our new License law, and we insist that it shall be tried fairly. If any License law can mitigate the evils of Intemperance, we think this, resolutely executed, may do it. Let the law. then, have fair play. Let good, firm men be everywhere selected for Excise Commissioners. Let them begin by earefully studying the act they are called to administer and resolving to do it full justice. Let them license no man to sell who has not every requisite which the law demands, and let them be sure that no bogus "freeholders" are counted among the twenty different names of real freeholders required as indorsers of each applicaion for License. The Commissioners are by no means obliged to license all who produce the requisite documents, but they are imperatively forbidden o license any who have them not.

Let all who value quiet, order, morality and temperance, resolve now to see this License act thoroughly enforced. Sign no application for License unless you know the applicant to be as good a man as can be induced to sell rum. Dissuade your neighbors from doing otherwise. Watch the lists of indorsers who may be presented to your Commissioners, and see that no begus freeholders are struggled in among them, and that none are signers for two different applications. Do whatever you can to give this law its full effect, and it will either accomplish great good, or will soon be superseded by a measure more consistent and effective.

The following clause of the second section of the tenth article of the State Constitution is relied upon by those who are inclined to make a factious opposition to the new law creating a police district of which this city forms a part, and giving the